



## AROUND THE FARM.

**Mineral Manures—Preparation for Spring.**

**Propagation of Plants—The Farm and Village Garden.**

**How to Have Early Vegetables—How to Grow Strawberries—Nuggets.**

## ABOUT MINERAL MANURES.

**Their Action as Amendments and Correctives—Value of Salts of Lime and Alkalies—Amount of Calcareous Matter in an Acre of Soil—How to Use Lime, Etc.**

[WRITTEN FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE.]

Mineral substances may be regarded as manures when they enter into the regular composition of plants; or as amendments and correctives when they improve the texture of the soil, stimulate the absorbent powers of plants, or neutralize and render inert noxious substances. They also act by liberating certain nutritious matters which are subsequently absorbed into the circulating vessels of vegetables. Among the mineral substances that may be regarded as manures, amendments and correctives are the salts of lime and the fixed alkalies. It is known to every scientific agriculturist and chemist who has attended to the subject that certain salts of lime, potash and soda enter into the composition of the juices and solid substance of plants, and that no soil is highly fertile that does not possess a certain proportion of lime.

If we observe the districts on which wheat crops flourish in the greatest luxuriance, and produce the best grain, we shall always find that the soils are charged with a suitable proportion of lime, and are generally derived from the impure or argillaceous varieties of limestone. The argillaceous matter, serving as a retarder of moisture and manure, acts favorably upon a calcareous soil, that would, if composed of pure crystalline limestone, fail in the above essential qualities. Those who have never made any calculations as to the amount of calcareous matter contained in an acre of soil will be surprised to learn that the apparently insignificant proportion of 1 per cent, amounts in a soil whose specific gravity is 1.6 to one pound in the cubic foot, and 43,500 pounds to the acre, or 21.75 tons, and if we allow the tillage to be only 6 inches, we shall have no less than 10 tons 890 pounds; an amount of calcareous matter that would be considered enormous if we were required to introduce it into the soil at one operation. When lime is annually added in all our composts, and ground bones or phosphate rock are spread upon the soil, we are constantly augmenting its fertility, and in the course of time the farm becomes rich and valuable. In some cases where calcareous matter may be easily obtained, it may be introduced at once, care being taken to mix it with a sufficiency of composted manures for it to act upon.

Lime, when used in its caustic state in very large quantities, decomposes rapidly the organic matters in the soil, and if there is not a sufficiency of them for its neutralization, the soil is not materially improved.

Carbonate or air-slaked lime is generally preferred for a top dressing, when it is required as a corrective, and if there is no acidity in the soil it acts only as one of the regular earthy ingredients, by improving the texture, and furnishing calcareous matter.

ANDREW H. WARD.

**PREPARING FOR SPRING.**

**Early Hotbeds—Plants by Cuttings—Early Vegetables—The Village Garden—To Grow Strawberries.**

The use of the hotbed for ordinary purposes on the farm, or in connection with suburban residence, is mainly to prepare plants in advance of the planting out when good weather comes. Time is gained when it was used to a greater extent than now, in the natural growth to maturity of the crops, as early potatoes, beans, beets, turnips, cabbages, etc., and the like. This is now, with glass cover, and heating by hot water or steam so simplified, that whenever such things are attempted in artificial heat, they are more usually done in small green-houses. But the old-fashioned frame and hotbed, still good for providing enough plants for an ordinary family, is still in use.

There are two ways of preparing the hotbed for a top dressing, when it is required as a corrective, and if there is no acidity in the soil it acts only as one of the regular earthy ingredients, by improving the texture, and furnishing calcareous matter.

ANDREW H. WARD.

**How to Have Vegetables Early.**

The masking and sowing of hotbeds is a much simpler matter than the subsequent care of the plants. The first is the most difficult, and the second the easiest.

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**Boston Weekly Globe.**  
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1889.

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**THE ERA OF FARM MORTGAGES.**

Who saunters along the city streets in the locality occupied by stock brokers' offices will occasionally have his attention arrested by a picture of no little suggestiveness. It is an engraving designed to lend a charm to investments in farm mortgages bearing 6 and 7 per cent. interest.

The scene covered by this picture is a sweet and busy farming district. In the foreground is a cosy country home. Near the house is a barn, with ample door swinging wide open, while in front is a pretty lawn, and in the rear a mellow orchard waving its summer fragrance.

But in a field near by is the whole family.

The father is straining at a big fork, full of hay, which the mother on the load stands ready to receive and lay in its proper place.

The daughter is busy with a rake, gathering the scattering hay. A small son stands at

the horses' heads, while a larger one at some distance is lustily swinging the scythe. In short, the whole family are apparently tugging with might and main, and one can almost see the sweat hanging upon their anxious brows.

Beneath this sweet picture one might well expect to find some such inscription as, "Fairy Delights," "Gathering Hay," "A Happy Home," or something expressive of the security of country life; but instead there is nothing but the cold words: "Seven per cent. farm mortgages," and the security announced above the picture is not of the kind that poets describe as attaching to rural homes.

The cold fact which the picture conveys, whether that it is intent or not, is that this whole family are engaged in a hard struggle to lift the 7 per cent. mortgage, and save the home. In calling up this fact we mean no reflection upon the brokers. They did not create the mortgages, but are engaged in the legitimate business of dealing in such stocks as are afloat on the market. There is something none the less pathetic, however, in such a picture, when we reflect that nearly half the farms in this country of rich and boundless soil are struggling under mortgages.

And this picture is only a shadow of the real severity of the situation, when we call to mind the excessive rates charged in newly settled localities, where money is scarce. Even the legal rate of interest in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Washington Territories is as high as 10 per cent., and as much more is ground out of savage settlers as their ignorance and necessities permit. The tale of the thousands of fierce and futile struggles to save the home in these sections, often with loss and despair in the end, is one of the most vivid illustrations of the crushing power of interest when it mounts up to rates far above the power of the most excessive labor and bribery.

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classes and necessitates a general combination against it.

Disease is a democrat; it is no respecter of persons. When the public come to fully realize it, as the medical society intimates, there will be at least as much organization in behalf of preserving life as there is in behalf of destroying it by war and vice.

**THE GOING AND THE COMING MAN.**

Comparisons are sometimes odious, but they are often inevitable.

Mr. CLEVELAND goes out, conscious that he was re-elected by the people.

Mr. HARRISON comes in as the fruit of a trade made by three notorious politicians, PLATT, ELKINS and BLAINE.

Mr. CLEVELAND goes out reiterating his convictions to the last.

Mr. HARRISON comes in manacled between his political creators.

Mr. CLEVELAND goes out leaving clean robes of office behind him.

Mr. HARRISON comes in with BLAINE riding on his shoulders, yoked in between PLATT and ELKINS.

Mr. CLEVELAND retires, saying: "Had certain conditions been eliminated we would have won a decisive victory."

Mr. HARRISON comes in as the presidential result of those conditions—bluff, boggle and bribery.

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**EDITORIAL POINTS.**

A writer in the Druggists' Bulletin gives very interesting account of an establishment in London where a great whale is kept in a big tank, an expert milker being employed to milk the whale and deal the milk to the consumers at five pence a glass, as a cure for consumptives. This is the best fish story that has gone out of date.

Western clergymen, in defending rich, exclusive churches, says: "They are glad to have people go to their own church, and no church here with more eagerness of treatment among the masses of the people, or treat them with more courtesy, than we do." All this, of course, provided the poor keep away from them and the workers among the poor do not bring their lowly trash too near. Such churches are, privately speaking, religious clubs.

New York World: The reduction of wages by the Brooks Iron Company, the Reading Iron Works and the Pittsfield Iron and Steel Company is another instance of the beauties of protection." It amounts from 7 to 15 per cent. of the wages of 2000 or 3000 workmen in industries which are the spiritual pets of the framers of high tariffs. And the money given out of late.

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## TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

Judge Hilton and His Wards,  
the Stewarts.

Samean Matters in the Light of Mod-  
ern Colonization.

The Presidential Disease and Some of  
Its Victims.

**NEW YORK.** Feb. 15.—The Stewart will case seems to bring out the main fact that A. T. Stewart was a rather weak creature, and his wife, while a fond and good woman, was not as strong as himself, and that Hilton prevailed over both like the lords of the palace in the old French times, who changed their duchies at will.

Circumstances. There is no doubt that Hilton is the Pequin of the Stewart dynasty. The

ministers were almost profound when they put the comandirum two years ago: "Julius, whom am de last ob de Stuarts?" Thinking a moment, and with a blank countenance, Julius replies: "Why, Judge Hilton."

Hilton grew up like a small master which can make many another man rich if he will not forget it; he made his prices and sold his wares at twice what they cost, and between an advertisement with or without prices affixed is all the difference between a placard and news matter. Here is the card of "Smithers & Lathers, white goods." The lady of the house reads this and can make no remark upon it. But the next advertisement of Robinson & Jones says, "white bibs as low as 2 cents." That is information and the good lady immediately sets it to her use. It is true, he means without such interval as will add to the price of the singer in the house of Old Stewart came to New York in true pedler style like the first Astor to Baltimore. He immigrated with a stock of things considered fine in Belfast and not made in America. His fortune and he faded ashore at the same time and he met his wife through a letter of introduction he brought. With the zeal of a North Irishman to get the most out of a domestic settlement, he set to work at it. He married without much interval, and his wife, imbued with his determination, went to the auction goods over with him and affixing prices. With marked prices and a

**Good Position to Catch Business.**

Stewart merely waited for New York to grow and for unexpected events to excite the market. Of all these events the greatest was the civil war, which put ready money into the pockets of hosts of people who were enlisted and commissioned, and, notwithstanding the political economists, it was the general cause of prevalent trade.

As far as the public opinion goes on the trial doubt whether that is much of it. A small number of men will be found to have obtained his fortune in some way. For a man once a conscientious judge here, a leading counselor, and all the rest of it, he had a great deal of exaggerated fortune from a fair of words, as we may call the Stewarts.

**Partakes More of Old Country Ways**

that Governor Alger of Michigan acquired his support in the slave States by pecuniary temptations. Whoever goes fishing for blackfish knows that they will bite at two hooks alternately. For a grave senator of the United States, who has been sitting in one corner of the time since 1851, to come into a decline and lose faith in his nature, because somebody got his two nephews, constitutes a picture like the aged Harrison at Frederick, aforesaid.

It is also told of Sherman that he lost the presidency on two accounts: He desired too strenuously and was not willing to give anything for it. He valued it above all else, and when he wrote to his wife he became his system of awards and punishments that he expanded not to the extent of a single dollar, but to the extent of a molar tooth of a Jeer. From residence above the stars to where a star had to fall to desirous of getting into the stars again.

He was supported, however, by sensible men until it was manifest that he had not the strength to succeed. Like Americans, he was supported, however, by sensible men until it was manifest that he had not the strength to succeed. Like Americans,

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## IN THE SULKY.

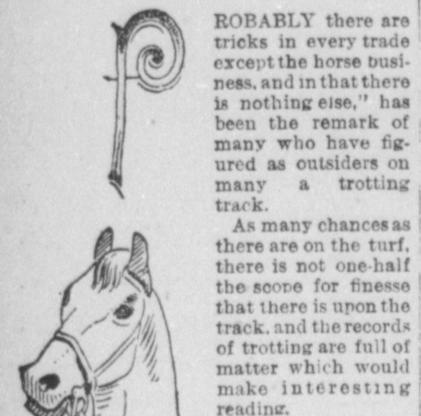
Round the Stove with  
Old Timers.

Jock Bowen as a Sam-  
ple Horseman.

Driving the First Horse that  
Trots in 2.15 1-2.

Records of the Track and  
Its Devices.

What a Veteran Thinks of the Life  
of a Professional Driver.



**P**ROBABLY there are tricks in every trade except the horse business, and in that there is nothing else," has been the remark of many who have figured as outsiders on a trotting track. Many good stories are told of the track and its methods, but the fraternity are not so well paid and battle fought over as the love of the game. In this country is considered, it is a bit surprising that their national game has not become Americanized. Base ball is not better known and appreciated here than is hurling Ireland, and yet until this winter there has been no systematic effort to introduce the game to this continent. Occasional matches have been played by some large clubs, and the game is now well known, but it has not yet taken a conspicuous place among American sports. It bids fair now, however, to enjoy a considerable boom, and in another season there may be a hurling league, with championship contests and big audiences at the grounds to see.

As many chances as there are on the track there is also half the scene for fitness that there is upon the track, and the records of trotting are full of matter which would make interesting reading.

Have you ever ridden a trotter? I will, unless you have driven in a race I

doubt it, for the number of horses that are

not so numerous as to allow of even a small portion of my readers having enjoyed the sensation. On a clear, good track, without anything to make driving difficult, as the standard is clip, or

crating. When the competition is

to trot at a 2.20 gait in the midst of

a field of eight or 10 horses, with just room to run the sulky and the chances of a smashup should any of the horses act badly? It takes an iron nerve to keep cool in the midst of such surroundings, and when the very few accidents are taken into consideration it speaks well for the men who figure as knights of the sulky.

For trotters, the most is more heard of than J. J. Bowen, known to all as "the Rock," whose texture accompaniment, artistry, and skill and square drivers in the business, there is no keener judge of horseflesh, nor one who can take more speed out of a good one.

He was born in the winter of 1830,

and it is said he has never had

an accident in his life, though he has

had a great many.

He is a native of New England, and

was educated in the public schools.

He has been a driver for 50 years,

and has won many prizes.

He is a man of great experience,

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## PEKING'S GAZETTE

**Editor Within the Holy of Holies of China.**

**God-Like Character of the Emperor**

**Talked About and Praised on Every Page.**

**Pitiable Condition of Celestial Beggars.**

**China a Country Where Women Have No Chance.**

(Copyrighted, 1888, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

PEKING, China, December, 1888.—One of the oldest things in this old capital of China is its newspaper. The Peking Gazette has been published almost daily for 800 years. It was read by the Chinese centuries before America was discovered. Its first copies were printed hundreds of years before Gutenberg gave birth to Europe. And it was in existence 600 years before the *Ferdinand Gazette*, the first daily newspaper of our civilization, began its publication in 1615. Age has, however, produced no more change upon it than upon the Chinese people, and its contents are much the same today as they were when it was founded in the darkness of the middle ages. Its method of printing is the same and it is still set up from wood blocks. It is printed in black ink, low relief, by the hands finger-smeared hands of these almond-eyed celestials. Still it is the most aristocratic paper in the world, and the Chinese emperors of the past have been its editors. It is the official organ of the Chinese government and it is simply a record of official acts and reports. It is a crime to add to or subtract from it in its republication. The Chinese government allows no comments upon its acts, and this is the only organ by which these millions of people living up more than one-fourth of the world, can know what their ruler is doing.

The Peking Gazette is edited within the holy of holies of China—in the forbidden city where the Emperor lives. The reports from all parts of China and its provinces come in daily to the imperial editorial desk, and with a red pencil his majesty marks the characters which indicate whether they are to go into the waste bin, or are to be passed on the blue-boards of the palace, from whence the scribes take them down for the use of the newspaper. The first copies are written, and these beautifully engrossed command. Colonel Denby tells me, a price of \$100 a year. Private printing firms buy these copies and republish them. They are set up in Peking and all over China, and are sold in many cases almost as cheap as American newspapers. Some editions go for 20 cents a month, and there are Chinese clubs who subscribe together and take their turns at reading the various issues of the Gazette. John Chimanian does not move by electric, and the article is headed:

**A Parrotie by a Manac.**

Reads: Li Hung Chang reports having

passed sentence upon a man who had his father during a fit of temporary derangement. Whana Tsatou had always been subject to fits of temporary insanity, and he was said to be of the most depraved character. The punishment which he received was the killing of parents, and parades are in China, visibly sliced. The crime of killing parents is the most serious in law, known to the law.

The crimes of this official paper are numerous and the horrors of punishment vary

in the severity of the punishment.

The sentences where the criminals are to be death are many. Strangling is common, and decapitation is an easy method of execution. The condemned are found hanged every issue, and I see that corrupt officials are often spared from their ranks.

In the country there are

no comments upon its acts, and this is the only organ by which these millions of people living up more than one-fourth of the world, can know what their ruler is doing.

**Peking Gazette a Month Old**

seems to suit him quite as well as that of yesterday.

A copy of this great journal lies before me. It is bound in imperial yellow, but it looks more like a cheap patent medicine advertisement in the shape of a long, flabby account book than a newspaper. There are no news-headings, no editorials, no advertisements. You could make 500 *Peking Gazettes* of one of the Sunday editions of this paper. It is not as large as an official envelope, though its shape is much the same. Three inches wide and 6 inches long, it contains about 16 pages of Chinese characters. There are about seven lines of words on each page, from the top right down and the page from left to right across the page with us. The paper is of a thin, light color, and between the lines are stripes of red. The whole is bound with two paper strings within a paper cover of cheap yellow, and the beginning of its reading is the seal of the seal, which is stuck at the front. It contains no advertising, no editorials, and no social gossip.

The best news item is that the *Peking Gazette* is not reported in it, and you will not find the prices of camel's or dog's meat, nor other market reports within its columns. There are no news-items, and there are no news-boys in Peking. What its circulation is it is impossible to say, on account of its being represented by so many news-agencies, and no one knows where it is sold. That all China reads it, for carriers carry copies of it to the various provinces, and it is discussed and read by the educated people of the

city.

The *Peking Gazette* is translated into English, and the Chinese, Tientsin and the like. Headed *Spiritual Devotees* devote a part of their space to it daily. From these translations one gets the inside and most authentic news of China, by reading which one learns to see that the Chinese people are the same now as they have been in the centuries of the past. The documents of the *Peking Gazette* and his god-like character appears on every page. In the *Peking Gazette* of December 13 it is stated that the Emperor will go at 6 A.M. to the temple to offer the prayer which is to be recited at the sacrifice to heaven, and that after the burning of the sacrifice, he will go to the temple to fast. From a copy of last year, see it announced that he will go in person, January 2, to a temple.

**And Pray for Snow,**

the want of which is seriously felt, and that similar prayer will be offered at this time.

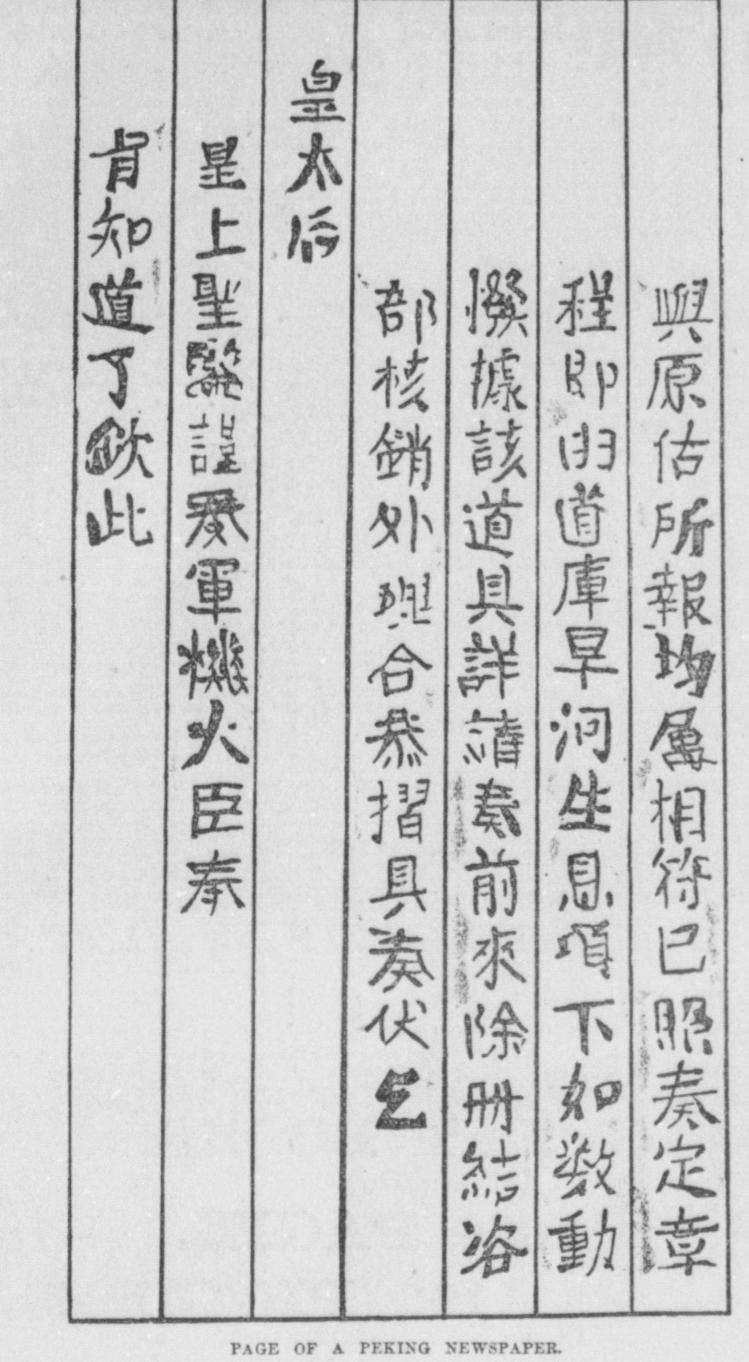
At the time of the winter solstice, by nobles, princes and other members of the imperial nobility. An extract of a few days later shows that these prayers were not in vain, for the *Gazette* states "that the Emperor has sent out a decree expressing his profound gratitude for the grateful offering of snow, and that he has offered a sacrifice of five inches after his prayer. The same paper states that he proposes to go that day to offer sacrifices to the gods of heaven, and that he will go to a temple later, offer sacrifices to the god of war. From the issue of the 31st of last January we learn that the Emperor has offered sacrifices, and on the 15th of last April a decree is published stating that the Emperor will go out at 4:45 a.m. to visit the temple, and that he will offer a sacrifice through the ceremony of ploughing. Such extracts are published daily in the *Peking Gazette*. They show how the Emperor of China is the sole ruler and king of his people."

Other extracts give some idea of his life-style, and some show that though inclined to be a ascetic, he is not so.

On the 15th of last April a decree is issued stating that 20 robes of ginseng, which is the cutleaf of China, was sent to the Emperor by the Governor of Chin. It gives the weight of each robe, and the total weight at about \$2500. This is considerable over \$200 an ounce. Ginseng is worth in America, I am told, about 60 cents per ounce, and the weight of each robe is more than its weight in gold. The full story of the Emperor's coming marriage may be read in this *Gazette*, and the details of his life, and the like, are told by velvets and other things which are forwarded to the palace. It gives the full record of all the regalia of the government, and the names of the offices and titles, and that five literary degree latents went for about \$400.

**The Charities of the Empire**

are also reported, and the celestial heart grows as tender sometimes as does that of the Christian. On the second of last January a decree was issued that the poor be given 13,000 pounds of rice and more than \$100,000 to the sufferers of a famine in his province, and on the 14th of June \$15,000 were collected for the poor in the Canton province, and that a literary graduate there has



PAGE OF A PEKING NEWSPAPER.

lately donated 2200 taels to found a charitable school.

The crime notes of this official paper are numerous and the horrors of punishment vary in the severity of the punishment.

The sentences where the criminals are to be death are many. Strangling is common, and decapitation is an easy method of execution. The condemned are found hanged every issue, and I see that corrupt officials are often spared from their ranks.

In the country there are

no comments upon its acts, and this is the only organ by which these millions of people living up more than one-fourth of the world, can know what their ruler is doing.

The *Peking Gazette* is edited within the holy of holies of China—in the forbidden city where the Emperor lives. The reports from all parts of China and its provinces come in daily to the imperial editorial desk, and with a red pencil his majesty marks the characters which indicate whether they are to go into the waste bin, or are to be passed on the blue-boards of the palace, from whence the scribes take them down for the use of the newspaper. The first copies are written, and these beautifully engrossed command. Colonel Denby tells me, a price of \$100 a year. Private printing firms buy these copies and republish them. They are set up in Peking and all over China, and are sold in many cases almost as cheap as American newspapers. Some editions go for 20 cents a month, and there are Chinese clubs who subscribe together and take their turns at reading the various issues of the Gazette. John Chimanian does not move by electric, and the article is headed:

**A Parrotie by a Manac.**

Reads: Li Hung Chang reports having

passed sentence upon a man who had his father during a fit of temporary derangement. Whana Tsatou had always been subject to fits of temporary insanity, and he was said to be of the most depraved character. The punishment which he received was the killing of parents, and parades are in China, visibly sliced. The crime of killing parents is the most serious in law, known to the law.

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**Peking Gazette a Month Old**

seems to suit him quite as well as that of yesterday.

A copy of this great journal lies before me. It is bound in imperial yellow, but it looks more like a cheap patent medicine advertisement in the shape of a long, flabby account book than a newspaper. There are no news-headings, no editorials, no advertisements. You could make 500 *Peking Gazettes* of one of the Sunday editions of this paper. It is not as large as an official envelope, though its shape is much the same. Three inches wide and 6 inches long, it contains about 16 pages of Chinese characters. There are about seven lines of words on each page, from the top right down and the page from left to right across the page with us. The paper is of a thin, light color, and between the lines are stripes of red. The whole is bound with two paper strings within a paper cover of cheap yellow, and the beginning of its reading is the seal of the seal, which is stuck at the front. It contains no advertising, no editorials, and no social gossip.

The best news item is that the *Peking Gazette* is not reported in it, and you will not find the prices of camel's or dog's meat, nor other market reports within its columns. There are no news-items, and there are no news-boys in Peking. What its circulation is it is impossible to say, on account of its being represented by so many news-agencies, and no one knows where it is sold. That all China reads it, for carriers carry copies of it to the various provinces, and it is discussed and read by the educated people of the

city.

The *Peking Gazette* is translated into English, and the Chinese, Tientsin and the like. Headed *Spiritual Devotees* devote a part of their space to it daily. From these translations one gets the inside and most authentic news of China, by reading which one learns to see that the Chinese people are the same now as they have been in the centuries of the past. The documents of the *Peking Gazette* and his god-like character appears on every page. In the *Peking Gazette* of December 13 it is stated that the Emperor will go at 6 A.M. to the temple to offer the prayer which is to be recited at the sacrifice to heaven, and that after the burning of the sacrifice, he will go to the temple to fast. From a copy of last year, see it announced that he will go in person, January 2, to a temple.

**And Pray for Snow,**

the want of which is seriously felt, and that similar prayer will be offered at this time.

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boards of the government, and there are a number of subordinate boards in addition to the ones above mentioned. The civil service examinations are the material for a large book in its description, and its civil service examinations would make the white hair of Commissioners lift up, and pull them from his bald head on young shoulders, and would make Bishop Oberly, our other civil service examiner, drop his cap. The *Gazette* estimates that about 2,000,000 persons are examined every year in China, and that only 2 per cent. of these pass. The candidates are of all ages, but of only one sex, the male.

**Women Have No Chance in China.**

The candidates among the men range in years from 16 to 80. Instances have occurred of father, son and grandson appearing at the same examination for the same degrees, and the man who has been born in poverty has the right to enter for the next examination and try again. Examination halls exist in every province of China, and there are 100 examination halls in every city. There are 100 examination halls in every town, and there are 1000 examination halls in every village. There are 10,000 examination halls in every district, and there are 100,000 examination halls in every county. There are 1,000,000 examination halls in every province, and there are 10,000,000 examination halls in every state.

Five Territories that Want to Join the Union.

**Big Territorial Empires—How the Other States Were Admitted.**

**The Origin of State Names and the Peculiar Significance of Each.**

**(New York Telegram.)**

Five Territories want to be States.

They are Idaho, Arizona, Dakota, Washington and Montana.

Idaho has 1,000,000 population and \$65,000,000 in wealth.

Arizona has 120,000 population and \$75,000,000 in wealth.

Dakota has 600,000 population and \$32,000,000 in wealth.

Washington has 168,000 population and \$25,000,000 in wealth.

Montana has 140,000 population and \$70,000,000 in wealth.

Five new States means 10 new senators, 30 new representatives and an increased electoral vote.

Now is the time for the Democratic party to come to the front and secure the admission of new States. That political organization is in the majority in Congress. Although 39 of the Senators out of 76 are Republicans, the House has a clear majority of 14 in a total of 325. If the dominant party fails to enlarge the stars on our banner, the Republicans in a future Congress will be in a minority.

In the question the student passes this examination, he is to be admitted to the University of Peking where, if successful, he will get an appointment for office. There is still a higher examination which is held in one of the houses of Hanlin College, and this rank is the highest literary rank in the empire. Li Hung Chang is in Hanlin, and the name of the other officials is Li. It is said that the day after the examination, he is visited by the emperor, and he is given a certificate of his graduation.

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